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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
For Administrative Use



NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 288

July 1, 1941.

FRENCH NEWS AGENCY AIDS AXIS in Latin America, report recently returned businessmen and journalists. Say Havas Telemondial, controlled by Vichy government, distributes propaganda undistinguishable from that of German-owned Transocean News Service. Havas Telemondial is outgrowth of reputable Havas news agency that collapsed after fall of France. It does not sell news but gives it away to anyone who will print it. Report propaganda unusually effective because of good reputation in Latin America previously enjoyed by France and by old Havas news agency. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

EXPORTERS CHECK CUSTOMERS IN SOUTH AMERICA to determine nationalities and avoid violation of U.S. regulations which require licenses on all business transacted with nationals of some 29 European countries, including Spain and Portugal. Exporters report confusion in Latin American trade because of many firms there carrying Spanish and Portuguese names. Since regulations were issued, number of exporters who had ignored government's suggestion that they dispense with pro-Axis agents in Latin markets have reconsidered their stand. (N.Y. Times).

TWO LINER CREWMEN ARRESTED as spies in plot revealed by FBI. Among 32 held were steward on Moore-McCormack liner Uruguay, who was arrested when ship docked from South America, and cook on Moore-McCormack liner Argentina, who was placed in ship's brig at Santos, Brazil, and will be held until ship reaches this country July 14. Both are naturalized U.S. citizens of German birth. (Washington Post).

FAIRBANKS JR. REPORTS ON TRIP, recommends to State Department that more Latin American leaders be invited to U.S. in strengthening relations. Tells reporters Latin Americans are "fed up with good will" missions, want more "practical" cooperation in economic and cultural fields. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

GENERAL MARSHALL CANCELS ARGENTINE TRIP because "matters to which I must attend in coming weeks are of such urgency as to preclude my absence from the United States." U.S. Chief of Staff designates Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of Caribbean Air Force in Panama, to represent him at celebration of Argentine independence. (Washington Post).

REPORT ARGENTINA REJECTS URUGUAYAN FORMULA for Hemisphere defense. Argentine reply, to be published soon, reported to say situation is already amply covered by Pan American conventions of Lima and Havana. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

CHILEAN DEFENSE BILL, approved by finance and national defense committees of Chamber of Deputies, provides 4 billion pesos for defense. (Peso was quoted at 4 cents in New York yesterday.) Bill calls for new taxes and increase in existing taxes to extent of 240 million pesos annually. (N.Y. Times).

ITALIAN CONSULATE AT HAVANA CLOSED and legation takes over its affairs. Lack of Italian-Cuban commerce, rather than government pressure, said to be reason for closing. (N.Y. Times).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 289

July 2, 1941.

ARGENTINA SIMPLIFIES EXCHANGE CONTROL, apparently as step to facilitate trade with United States. Observers say new regulations, which lift prohibition on several important articles imported from U.S., are in preparation for commercial treaty with U.S. now being negotiated. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

ARGENTINE SENATE APPROVES HAVANA TRADE AGREEMENT CONVENTION, calling for temporary administration by American Republics of any European colony or possession in the Americas that might become a center of aggression against this continent. During debate on measure, Senator Eguiguren of Radical party criticises Argentine government's "mistaken policy of isolation in its foreign relations," says people see danger and are not neutral. (N.Y. Times).

SIX AXIS SHIPS LEAVE BRAZIL in week in attempt to run British blockade. Three German and three Italian merchant ships leave ports. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

CHILEAN PURCHASE OF 1,000 PLANES urged by Santiago circles close to government. Orders for new purchases expected soon. (N.Y. Times).

CUBA TO MARK JULY FOURTH with parade demonstrating "solidarity with the American people." All government parties except Communists have announced intention to participate in celebration. (N.Y. Times).

GERMAN NEWSPAPER DELIVERED IN ECUADOR to all rented post boxes in Guayaquil post-office. Special edition of Frankfurter Zeitung is distributed in Latin America from Rio de Janeiro, but does not ordinarily reach non-Germans. (Hemisphere).

CANAL THROUGH MEXICO being discussed in Mexican circles. Atlantic-Pacific Canal would cross Mexico's narrow waist, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and would cost \$400,000,000, it is estimated. (Hemisphere).

RECRUITING LABOR FOR PANAMA CANAL LOCKS, which will require 50,000 men. At start of project, Canal authorities found local labor scarce, opened recruiting offices in Colombia, Costa Rica and Puerto Rico and wrote Cuban Ministry of Labor for workers, "preferably Spanish." Colombian newspapers complain authorities have refused to employ colored Colombians, are trying to recruit all-white labor staff. (Hemisphere).

ANTI-TOTALITARIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN URUGUAY continue following Durazno riot of last Sunday, in which two civilians were killed. In Trinidad, a small town, crowds attack shops owned by Germans and Italians and Military is forced to intervene. (N.Y. Times).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 290

July 3, 1941.

U.S. BACKS URUGUAYAN DEFENSE PLAN in memorandum from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, endorsing proposal that would make it possible for any American nation engaged in war against non-American foe to use harbors, air bases and naval bases of sister republics. Argentina formally rejects proposal and Chile is regarded as being "on the doubtful list." (Jack Beall in N.Y. Herald Tribune)  
ARGENTINE PRESS CRITICISES GOVERNMENT for failure to endorse Uruguayan defense plan. La Nación and La Prensa say Argentina missed chance to dispel doubts of its sincerity in hemisphere solidarity. (N.Y. Times).

EDUCATORS URGED TO IMPROVE LATIN TIES in talks at Boston convention of National Education Association. Asserting that 365,000 students in Central and South America study English, Dr. Hyman Alpern, New York high school principal, says: "We, too, must put Spanish or Portuguese alongside of English as the additional and alternate languages of our daily lives." Arvid J. Burke of N.Y. State Teachers' Association tells group "too much stress" on democracy's objectives of equality, security and general welfare might weaken democratic state in dealings with totalitarians. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

U.S. MAY ISSUE BLACKLIST of Latin American companies guilty of subversive activities, according to New York exporters who have visited Washington. Exporters urge "limited publication" of unofficial list which they say already exists of firms with which U.S. exporters are not supposed to trade. (N.Y. Times).

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ARGENTINE ISOLATION is government policy. Dr. Ruiz Guinazu, in first interview since appointment to new position, indicates more friendly dealings with U.S. in future. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

WISCONSIN GIRLS SAIL TO BRAZIL, representing University of Wisconsin as "good will ambassadors" and several Wisconsin newspapers as reporters. Elizabeth and Martha Wells, sisters, arranged trip themselves, with endorsement of their family, the university and Wisconsin state officials. They plan to visit several South American universities. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

MEXICO HONORS GRACE MOORE, Metropolitan Opera soprano, with presentation of Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle by Rafael de la Colina, Consul General in New York. She is first U.S. artist to receive decoration, awarded in appreciation of recent concert appearances in Mexico. (N.Y. Times).

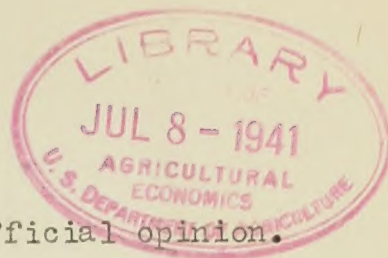
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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 291

July 5, 1941.

FOURTH OF JULY MARKED IN LATIN AMERICA with observances honoring United States. Here are features of some of the celebrations. BRAZIL: Broadcast to U.S. by President Vargas; address by U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. CHILE: Special editions of newspapers similar to those marking Chilean festivals; tablet honoring Joel Poinsett, first U.S. consul to Chile, dedicated as thousand school children wave U.S. flags. COLOMBIA: Address by Ambassador Spruille Braden to large group of Colombian, U.S. and British citizens. CUBA: Broadcast by President Fulgencio Batista. EL SALVADOR: Press carries editorials praising U.S. government and policies. PANAMA: Address by President Arnulfo Arias at annual dinner of Strangers Club of Colon. PUERTO RICO: Celebration broadcast to all of Latin America. NICARAGUA: President Somoza, speaking at opening of workers' housing project, lauds President Roosevelt and U.S. (N.Y. Times and Herald Tribune).

NAZI INVASION "UNDER WAY" through propaganda in Latin America, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. says in radio address reporting on his trip as special representative of President Roosevelt. He assured audience of democratic ideals of Latin American nations but said "those who minimize the danger of Nazi invasion of the southern continent are living in a fool's paradise." Effect of German propaganda on some, Fairbanks said, "is to make them frightened and to wish for a negotiated peace and to attempt strict moral neutrality... In remaining morally neutral they become, as we in the U.S. know, allies of the Nazis." (Washington Post and N.Y. Times).

ARGENTINE COMMITTEE SEES DISGUISED NAZI PARTY in Federation of German Charitable and Cultural Clubs. Party was supposedly dissolved in Argentina by executive decree in May, 1939. (N.Y. Times).

BRAZIL REBUFFS ITALIANS, turning down request by Italian Lati airline for permission to station mother ship near Fernando Noronha Island "to protect its air routes." Request refused "on the advice of the army general staff." (N.Y. Times).

COSTA RICA DECLARES NON-BELLIGERENCY, rather than neutrality, following lead of U.S. and of Uruguayan defense proposal. (N.Y. Times).

ARMY TRAINING IN EL SALVADOR ordered for all able-bodied male citizens after July 1. Men will appear at 8 o'clock each Sunday morning at appointed fields for military instruction. El Salvador's regular army is considered among best equipped and organized in Latin America. (N.Y. Times).

SETTLEMENT OF MEXICAN OIL CONTROVERSY reached by Penn Mex Fuel Co., which agrees to accept \$300,000 in cash in full settlement for properties seized in 1938. This liquidates almost last of claims against Mexican government of Sinclair interests. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).







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JUL 9 - 1941

AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMICS  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 292

July 7, 1941.

HEMISPHERE MILITARY LEADERS TO MEET Wednesday in Buenos Aires at celebration of Argentine Independence Day. Indications are no authorized discussion will take place, although chiefs of staff of six countries will be present. Writer says agreement of Brazil and Uruguay on Uruguayan defense plan makes naval patrol of important Atlantic coast area possible, even though Argentina continues refusal to cooperate. Quotes "distinguished Argentine citizens" as saying present Argentine government is unrepresentative of country as a whole in foreign policy. (Harold Callender in N.Y. Times).

BRAZIL PUZZLED BY RUSSO-GERMAN WAR, says correspondent. Reports bewilderment in both pro-and anti-British circles, but general effect seems to be to revive contention Hitler is warring on communism and to add to his effect of his previous successes. Military gains reported constituting Hitler's strongest hold on South America, although belief Germany will win war loses strength as she adds new victories without ending war. (Harold Callender in N.Y. Times).

TOURISTS MORE WELCOME THAN GOOD WILL MISSIONS in Latin America, report those returning from visits. Say Latin Americans want visitors who will be their normal selves on trip, not act as though they were on "slumming" party. (United Press in Washington Post).

EDUCATORS STRESS UNITY OF AMERICAS at first Western Hemisphere meeting, at University of Michigan, of New Education Fellowship. Federal Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker represented U.S. government, and Canada, Mexico, Bolivia and Colombia were represented by speakers. (N.Y. Times).

PERU, ECUADOR BORDER CLASH, growing out of boundary dispute, reported from Rio de Janeiro and Guayaquil. Unofficial reports told of three-hour exchange of heavy fire and a fight between Ecuadorian naval cutter and Peruvian launch. Action allegedly result of trespassing on Ecuadorian soil by Peruvian soldiers. Report quiet restored after clashes. No official word received in Washington. (N.Y. Times).

INCREASED TRADE WITH U.S. HELPING SOUTH AMERICA, reports John E. Muhlfield, traffic manager of Pan American Grace Airways, on return from Lima, Peru. Points out that U.S. last year took nearly 48 percent of Latin American exports and supplied nearly 53 percent of all foreign purchases by these countries. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL INCREASED by 14 percent during first half of 1941 over same period in 1940, Commander Robert C. Lee of Moore-McCormack Lines reports. Same increase in passenger travel for summer months expected. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

MYSTERIOUS TRAVELERS IN SOUTH AMERICA described by Raúl Taborda, chairman of Argentine committee investigating foreign influences. Says strangers with German names travel by air with German diplomatic passports and carry heavy bags locked against border inspections. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

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ARGENTINA TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE with parade of military might in Buenos Aires. Week's celebration opens Monday, with other American Republics participating. (Washington Post).

BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIALIST LEAVES FORTUNE TO STATE. Henrique Lage, U.S.-educated Brazilian who died July 2, places all his enterprises, valued at 1,000,000 contos, under state direction in letter to President Vargas, written three days before his death. (N.Y. Times).

AMERICAN COOPERATION GAINS IN CHILE, with circles close to government expressing need of general economic policy for all the Americas. Chile moves toward policy by sending trade mission to Peru to correct unfavorable trade balance by means of new pacts. (N.Y. Times).

CHILE BANS "BIASED" FILMS, including all which have any bearing on ideologies of belligerent nations or cast reflections on their principles or methods of government. (N.Y. Times).

CUBA SEEKING U.S. LOAN of \$25,000,000 from Export-Import Bank. Special session of Cuban Congress to be called to authorize government to enter contract for loan. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

KING CAROL UNHAPPY IN CUBA, hopes to come to U.S., say sources close to royal party. Report Mme. Lupescu has not been received in Cuban social circles. (Inez Robb in Washington Post).

CUBA TO INCREASE TAXES and adopt new banking and credit system, government announces, in attempt to avoid retention of part of government employees' salaries, recently decreed. (N.Y. Times).

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC DECLINES for fiscal year ended June 30 to lowest point since 1933 and tolls are lowest in 18 years. (N.Y. Times).

GROWING PANAMANIAN GOOD WILL FOR U.S. seen since return to Panama of Foreign Minister Raúl de Roux after visit to Washington. Unusual courtesies extended to U.S. on July Fourth. Believe settlement of several U.S.-Panama matters was agreed on by Foreign Minister. (N.Y. Times).

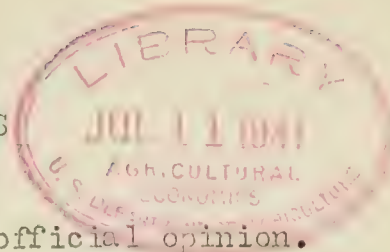
OIL WORKERS FEAR INDIANS in Venezuela, where U.S. drillers work behind shields of corrugated iron as protection against one of last unconquered South American Indian tribes. Correspondent reports few white men have seen these Motilone Indians, who live in dense Venezuelan and Colombian jungles, know their country and shoot five-foot arrows from ambush. All attempts to found villages in area have failed. (Walter Kerr in N.Y. Herald Tribune).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 293

July 8, 1941.

U.S. TACTICS IN LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED at Ann Arbor convention of New Education Fellowship by Waldo Frank, lecturer at New School of Social Research of New York. Says "we do not know enough about ourselves and about other essential problems to know our neighbors." Each of the Americas, he declares, is a "half world," Latin America the introvert; United States the extrovert. Suggestion that U.S. defend southern nations until they become absorbed in our American system described as "what American business, under the palaver of the State Department, really thinks, in all the good faith of its stupidity." (W.A. McDonald in N.Y. Times).

GERMAN AIR SERVICE CURBED in Latin America, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles reports in Letter to Senator James M. Mead. Letter shows elimination of German operations in Colombia and Peru and curtailment in Bolivia and Ecuador. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

U.S., ARGENTINE MEDIATION seen likely in Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute, which has resulted in border fighting. Argentine Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu instructs diplomatic representatives in Lima and Quito to report on possibilities of acceptance of mediation offer and communicates with Brazil and U.S. In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Welles indicates he regards dispute as threat to Hemisphere security, expressing fear non-American powers may attempt to take advantage of hostilities. Makes clear American nations will do everything possible to bring about peaceful settlement. In answer to question, Welles denies that there is any disagreement between U.S. and Brazil over Hemisphere defense and says story that U.S. pilots flying planes to British in Africa have been arrested in Brazil is untrue. (N.Y. Times). Ecuador blames fascist elements in Peru for outbreak of border fighting, which is reported to have died down. Peruvian press says Ecuador is trying to start international scandal in attempt to present border question as "a problem interesting all the Americas." (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

U.S. DELEGATION REACHES ARGENTINA to participate in observance of Argentine independence day. Party headed by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews met at Buenos Aires flying field by staff of American military attaché's office and group of Argentine officials. Delegation immediately calls on Acting President Castillo. (N.Y. Times).

PUERTO RICAN LEADER DIES. Senator Rafael Martínez-Madal, president of Puerto Rican Senate from 1932 to 1940, dies in San Juan. He was a leading exponent of U.S. statehood for Puerto Rico. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY arrives in Montevideo by ship, is greeted by guard of honor. William Dawson is first U.S. ambassador to Uruguay. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 294

July 9, 1941.

ADJUSTMENT OF ECUADOR-PERU DISPUTE considered by Argentina, Brazil and United States at conference in Washington. Report in Buenos Aires says Chile and Colombia have joined in offering arbitration. Border fighting reported reduced to scattered rifle fire, as controversy continues in Quito and Lima press and government circles over responsibility for outbreak of clash. Patriotic demonstrations take place in both capitals. (N.Y. Times).

MAY INVITE LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS TO NEW YORK to study in technical high schools. Four-year course would be telescoped into one year. Obstacle is Board of Education rule limiting free education to residents of the city, which would have to be changed. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

NEW BRAZILIAN DESTROYER LAUNCHED at Rio de Janeiro, with President Vargas attending. The 1,500-ton Greenhalgh is eleventh destroyer launched from same ways in last four years. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

RECORD COFFEE EXPORTS FROM COLOMBIA reported for 1940-41 fiscal year, with 4,401,289 sacks exported, of which over 4,000,000 went to U.S., an increase of 600,000 sacks over previous year. (N.Y. Times).

COLOMBIA'S GERMAN COLONY INCREASES by 2,663 since 1935, Colombian Controller General reports. Increase for all other foreign colonies combined amounts to only 283 persons. Italian colony diminishes during same period, and there are only 161 Japanese in entire republic. (N.Y. Times).

SPECIAL SESSION OF CUBAN CONGRESS called for July 14 by President Batista. Increased taxes and authority to contract Export-Import Bank loan from U.S. expected to be considered. (N.Y. Times).

CUBAN PRESS LAUDS ICELAND OCCUPATION, interprets it as meaning American people are already at war. Crisol accuses Cuban government of neglecting defense preparations. Pais predicts long U.S.-German war, with victory for democracy and disappearance of totalitarianism. (N.Y. Times).

NICARAGUAN LEADER DIES at Managua. Juan de Dios Matus, newspaper man, was former Nicaraguan Minister of War. (N.Y. Times).

10 "SWISS GERMAN" COLONISTS KILLED IN PANAMA in gun fight with police, when group refused to register and comply with other Panama immigration regulations. Seven men and three women killed; six women and a child wounded. Ministry of Government and Justice reports that nudist colony 20 miles from Costa Rica border was headed by Swiss German, who had previously warned government colony would resist registration with force. (N.Y. Times).

GERMANS PROTEST BLACKLIST of Axis sympathizers to Uruguayan Ministry of Interior. German Chamber of Commerce says list prejudices "constitutional right of free trade." (N.Y. Herald Tribune).





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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 295

July 10, 1941.

PERU-ECUADOR 'NO MAN'S LAND,' 30 kilometers wide, proposed by Argentina, Brazil and U.S. to restore peace between two countries pending settlement of boundary dispute. Under plan, announced by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, opposing forces would be withdrawn 15 kilometers each from so-called status quo border line. If truce is accepted, efforts will then be made to settle century-old dispute. Border fighting reported to have ceased. (Wilfrid Fleisher in N.Y. Herald Tribune).

LIMITED PUBLICATION OF BLACKLIST of undesirable merchants in Latin America asked by Merchants Association of New York to aid U.S. exporters in complying with President's fund-freezing order of June 14. (N.Y. Times).

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA reported by R. C. Thompson, director of Overseas Automotive Club, following return from trip to 14 countries. Cites improved business morale and industrial expansion, attributes it to combined efforts of U.S. agencies seeking to improve relationships. "If present means and methods are continued," he says, "equal improvement in our commercial relations with the South American Republics will be evident during the present year, even in the two or three countries that have been more hesitant in collaborating in Western Hemisphere defense..... The best propaganda to reach realistic South Americans would be facts and figures on the accomplishments of our defense program to date...rather than recital of results we expect to attain one and two years from now." (Export Guide and Shipper).

ROOSEVELT SALUTES ARGENTINA on its independence anniversary with broadcast message, in which he lauds American nations' "unwavering devotion to the principle of liberty for which their forefathers so valiantly fought." Says: "The spiritual affinity between Argentina and the United States...has grown ever stronger during the century and more since the seeds of that affinity were sown." (N.Y. Times).

U.S. REACTION TO BRAZILIAN COFFEE REGULATION awaited by coffee exporters in Rio following announcement of regulations by Brazilian National Coffee Department. N. C. D. establishes minimum prices for various types of Brazilian coffee that are almost double 1940 prices (only slightly above recent open market quotations). Also report system of assigning quotas to individual shippers in accordance with previous Brazilian shipments to entire world will be detrimental to those who have dealt exclusively with U.S. market. (U.S. market will be divided among all shippers, both those who in the past have dealt chiefly with United States and those who have shipped to other countries.) Coffee trading reported lively, with buyers placing long-term orders, gambling that price rise will continue and crop will be short. (N.Y. Times; added material by O.F.A.R.).

BRAZIL GRANTED PRIORITY BY OPM for construction of \$45,000,000 steel mill. Aid permitting National Steel Co. of Brazil to obtain steel, machinery and other equipment promptly is designed to make possible completion of mill within 2-1/2 to 3 years. Output of mill, financed in part by U.S. loan, will help relieve pressure on U.S. industries by enabling Brazil to supply material for its own defense program. (Washington Post).





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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 296

July 11, 1941.

BRAZILIAN MICA PRODUCTION in State of Minas Geraes doubles from 1937 to 1940. Brazil is now in fifth place among world's mica producing nations. (Hemisphere).

CHILE MAY CONTROL EXPORTS under new law regarded as amounting to "war legislation." Law permits President to prohibit export of all merchandise of Chilean or foreign manufacture. Foreign Minister Rossetti told Chamber of Deputies government would be careful not to let enforcement hit Chilean industries too severely. Chile seeking to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with Canada. (N.Y. Times).

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH CHILE felt in Arica region, but no casualties or serious damage reported. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

COLOMBIA TO EXTEND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY by construction of chemical plant at one of Government-owned salt mines. Plant will manufacture on commercial scale such sodium chlorate derivatives as caustic soda, carbonate and bicarbonate of soda. While output of plant will replace only part of Colombia's present dependence on chemical imports, it is regarded as important addition to country's industrial set-up. (Pan American News).

ECUADOR EXILES NAZI AGENT by shipping him by warship to Galapagos Islands. Francis Colmann had been ordered deported but no other country would grant him a visa. More prominent exiled Nazi, Count Heinrich von Matschka, official of DNB news agency, receives visa for Japan. (Hemisphere).

MEXICAN TOURIST INCOME SETS NEW RECORD in 1940, although number of visitors is not so high as in 1937 and 1939. Income from 1940 tourist trade reported nearly half of value of Mexican silver exports for year. (Pan American News).

PERU FINANCES AUTO RACERS, appropriating \$3,200 to be divided among four Peruvian drivers who will compete in South American prize race Sept. 16 from Caracas, Venezuela, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. (N.Y. Times).

URUGUAYAN ELECTRIC PROJECT DELAYED by British refusal to grant navicerts for delivery from Germany of \$10,000,000 worth of equipment in otherwise virtually completed Rio Negro Hydroelectrical project. Plant was designed to relieve Uruguay's present almost total dependence on imported fuel. One of four needed generators to be bought in U.S. to make partial operation possible. (Pan American News).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 297

July 12, 1941.

2,000 FIRMS IN LATIN AMERICA ON U.S. BLACKLIST, Coordinator Rockefeller's office reports, adding that U.S. firms have already severed business relations with half of these and are in process of liquidating ties with others. Estimate firms on list have lost 1,000 U.S. accounts, one losing 15 and others five or more. U.S. list reported larger than statutory British blacklist for Latin America. Rockefeller office, in cooperation with Commerce and State Departments and U.S. exporters, catalogued 5,000 firms and individuals in compiling list. Cooperation is entirely voluntary. (N.Y. Times).

ECUADOR, PERU EMISSARIES IN WASHINGTON for negotiations on boundary dispute. Representatives are Dr. Carlos Concha, chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of Peruvian Senate, and Dr. Homero Viteri La Fronto, Ecuador's former Minister to U.S. Peru accepts "in principle" proposal for withdrawal of troops pending settlement. Ecuador delays reply to suggestion, giving rise to reports government considers it not strong enough. Peru reports all quiet on front: Ecuador reports minor action. (N.Y. Times).

COFFEE TRADE PROTESTS Brazilian minimum coffee prices and alleged violations of inter-American coffee agreement by five Latin American nations. George C. Thierbach president of National Coffee Association, in wire to Paul G. Daniels, chairman of Inter-American Coffee Board which administers agreement, protests that Venezuela, Guatemala, Haiti, Brazil and Colombia have permitted shipments in excess of quotas. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

CHILEAN NEWSPAPER TERMS U.S. 'AGGRESSOR' in occupation of Iceland. Pro-German Chileno says action "explodes...the Monroe doctrine because the President of the United States has intervened in European affairs by taking possession of territory that has always been considered European. (N.Y. Times).

PUERTO RICAN LAND LAW TESTED in suit filed by Luce & Co. to prevent operation of new law, which extends to partnerships and all "artificial" persons the Congressional restriction limiting corporate land ownership in Puerto Rico to 500 acres. Court granted temporary injunction to prevent operation of law pending hearing in August. Company claims law would prevent harvesting of present growing sugar crop valued at \$5,440,000. (N.Y. Times).

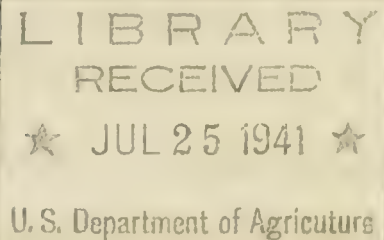
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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 298

July 14, 1941.

ECUADOR-PERU BORDER TALKS TO CONTINUE this week in Washington, where Peruvian reply to Argentina-Brazil-U.S. conciliation offer had been received and Ecuadorian reply was expected momentarily. Other developments: In Lima, legislature unanimously passes resolution condemning Ecuador and Foreign office announces official Ecuadorian apology for incident in border outbreak in which Peruvian consulate was attacked. In Quito, government announces its acceptance of three-power mediation offer. Buenos Aires diplomatic circles reported pessimistic about settlement, but Rio de Janeiro sees solution near. Chile reported slighted at not being asked to join in settlement plan. Colombia communicates with disputing governments, asking friendly consideration of conciliation efforts. (N.Y. Times and Herald Tribune).

THREE SHIPS SHIFTED from Pacific to Atlantic service to South America by Moore-McCormack Line to replace vessels requisitioned as naval auxiliaries. Replacements on Pacific coast will be new vessels completed this year. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

ARGENTINE EXPORTS DECLINE 50 percent in volume and 21 percent in value for first six months of 1941 compared with same period in 1940, Argentine Department of Statistics reports. Drop attributed to shortage of shipping and decline in sales of such products as cereals and linseed. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

BRAZILIAN UNITY VITAL to Western Hemisphere defense, says correspondent, pointing out that emergency may reconcile differences between national government and the State of São Paulo, which virtually ran country before 1930 revolution that installed President Vargas as dictator. Reports São Paulo, leading industrial and agricultural state of Brazil, resents Vargas regime on economic, legal and democratic grounds. (Harold Callender in N.Y. Times).

GERMAN GAINS IN BRAZILIAN ARMY circles seen by Grandin de l'Eprevier, resigned French Minister to Bolivia, in New York on route to join Free French government in London. Civil government and population generally are steadily becoming more friendly to U.S. and Britain, he reports. Sees possibility of Nazi-engineered army coup if Germans continue to lose ground in Bolivia. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

CHILE TO USE 5 DANISH SHIPS seized in Chilean ports in service of South American Steamship Line in international and coastwise trade. (N.Y. Times).

JAPAN PUSHING CHILEAN TRADE, announcing impending arrival in Santiago of seven vessels loaded with Japanese goods and denying report steamers between Japan and Chile might suspend in view of war. Japanese leaders reported encouraging increased tourist travel to Latin America. (N.Y. Times).

COLOMBIAN BUDGET FOR 1942 announced as \$70,040,000, or \$7,000,000 less than previous year. Receipts estimated at same amount. (N.Y. Times).

(Over)

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST - 2

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION UNITY asked by Costa Rican newspaper Tribuna San José, which says undesirable immigrants are attracted to countries having liberal immigration laws. (N.Y. Times).

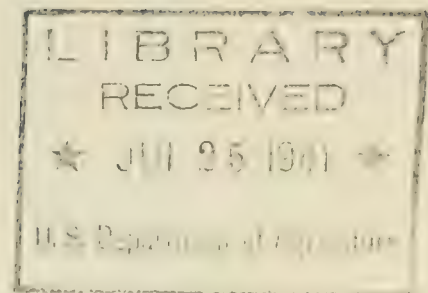
NICARAGUA ACCEPTS U.S. OFFER to send Army officers to this country for training. (N.Y. Times).

PARAGUAY SUPPORTS DEFENSE FORMULA proposed by Uruguay, authorized sources say. (N.Y. Herald Tribune).

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 299

July 15, 1941.

U. S. TO BLACKLIST AXIS FIRMS in Latin America by Presidential order, says correspondent. Believes shutting off of U. S. products to these firms, plus British blockade, may gradually bring about their economic strangulation. Axis firms reported already to have lost 1,000 U. S. accounts through efforts of Rockefeller Office. U. S. exporters say they will welcome official action to clarify present confusion, with four government agencies advising them on exports. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SEEN after Peru agrees to withdraw troops from 15-kilometer strip along Ecuador frontier. Ecuador had already agreed to this plan. Nazi agents termed responsible for outbreak by Emilio Delboy, member of Peruvian Congress, arriving in New York. On same ship were 30 Peruvians and 50 Ecuadorians, latter group including Augustin C. Arroyo, son of President of Ecuador, here with 30 other Ecuadorian students for summer course at University of Michigan. (N. Y. Times)

GOOD WILL MISSIONS TO LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED by Yehudi Menuhin, U. S. violinist just returned from South American tour. Says many South Americans resent "artificial attempts to establish cultural relations," feel they are being patronized and dealt with dishonorably. Reports South America is leaning more and more to U. S. "without any particular artificial efforts." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

16-YEAR-OLD 'AMBASSADOR' RETURNS from Brazil, proud of learning Portuguese and full of praise for President Vargas. Bobby Gallagher, New York boy, made the trip under an exchange arranged by U. S. and Brazilian leaders. (N. Y. Times)

DEPARTING U. S. ENVOY entertained at luncheon in Rio de Janeiro. William C. Burdett, former counsel of U. S. Embassy, is returning to Washington. (N.Y. Times)

CHILEAN MISSION LEAVES PERU for Ecuador after signing trade agreement with Peruvian government. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

COLOMBIA DENIES MILITARY PACT has been concluded with United States, as published in U. S. (N. Y. Times)

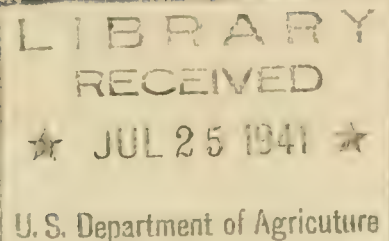
CUBAN CONGRESS MEETS in special session to consider financial situation. Senate fails to muster quorum. House hears message from President Batista, asking approval of emergency taxes. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. DEMAND FOR CUBAN CURRENCY results in heaviest shipments of currency on balance in June for any month since February, 1940, Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports. Cuban purchases attributed to desire of wealthy Cubans to hold U. S. currency and also to facilitate vacation traveling in this country. (N. Y. Times)





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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 300

July 16, 1941

ECONOMIC FEDERATION OF CARIBBEAN ISLANDS reported proposed to President Roosevelt by Administration experts. Islands affected would be Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Jamaica. Customs union between these islands, U. S. and Britain advocated, with islands storing products for shipment as cargo space permits. Involves no change in governmental status of any island. (N. Y. Times)

4 IN LATIN AMERICA ACCUSED among 37 co-conspirators by Brooklyn Federal grand jury, which indicts 33 others in alleged German espionage scheme. Among those accused as recipients of spy communications abroad, known as "mail drops" are men in Lima, Peru; and Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santos, Brazil. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BLACKLIST PLAN LAUDED in editorial, which warns that policy of blacklisting undesirable agents in Latin America must be followed by making goods available through bona-fide U. S. agents, so that shortage will not be created in Latin America. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN REMOVED FROM LINER Argentina on arrival in New York from South America and sent to Ellis Island. Man was sauce cook on ship. Charges were not disclosed. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

ARGENTINE NAZI PAPERS CITED for contempt of court in Buenos Aires. Included are leading Nazi paper, established German-language paper and newly established weekly "comment" paper. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BUYING ARGENTINE MEAT key to improved U. S.-Argentine relations, Buenos Aires observer reports. Reports Argentine press played up and public commented favorably on recent U. S. action to permit annual importation of 4,000 tons of frozen and chilled lamb from Tierra del Fuego region. Concludes: "It has done more good than a dozen film star visits, pledges of mutual cooperation and promises of hemisphere solidarity." (Ray Josephs, PM)

BRAZIL BUILDING SHIPS FOR BRITISH firm, says Sir William Garthwaite, ship operator and underwriter for Lloyd's in New York. Reports he is favorably impressed by Brazil's prospects as shipbuilding nation, particularly for wooden ships, using Brazilian hardwoods. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

DANISH-TYPE MEAT PRODUCTS FROM BRAZIL arrive in U. S. cities to replace former imports from Europe. Products, manufactured at Porto Alegre under direction of Danish workmen, include ham, frankfurters, tongue, pork loins, corned beef and four meat pastes. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

(over)

GASOLINE USE CURBED IN BRAZIL by new law requiring that certain proportion of trucks use charcoal gas, called "gasogenio." Owners of more than 10 trucks must use "gasogenio" in one for each unit of 10. (N. Y. Times)

CHILE TO TRAIN CHILDREN as future military flyers. "Junior air brigades," to be trained on school holidays, will include children of members of Chilean Air Force and those living near airfields. (N. Y. Times)

COSTA RICA GREETES PRESIDENT OF PANAMA, arriving in San Jose. President Arias greeted by President Calderón Guardia and other government officials, given keys to city. (N. Y. Times)

FRENCH IN GUATEMALA celebrate Bastille Day with reception at home of Roberto Seidner, leader of Free French in Guatemala. (N. Y. Times)

MEXICAN MATERIALS MADE AVAILABLE TO U. S. and other Western Hemisphere countries under plan arranged by Federal Loan Agency and State Department. Plan covers surplus of Mexican strategic and critical materials needed in defense program. U. S. government agencies will buy, at current market, any surpluses not sold to private industry. (N. Y. Times)

NEW NICARAGUAN MINISTER TO COSTA RICA will be Dr. Roberto González, member of Liberal party and of Congress. (N. Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 301

July 17, 1941.

ARGENTINE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, believed to total almost 400,000,000 pesos (\$100,000,000), is reported favorably by budget and financial committee of Chamber of Deputies. As originally drafted, bill appropriated \$95,000,000 for navy, with \$25,000,000 being earmarked for naval aviation. Rest was to go for modernizing battle fleet and adding number of units. Conference of hemisphere military leaders, in Buenos Aires for Argentine independence celebration, adjourns with nothing settled regarding future defense conference. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. MISSION LEAVES ARGENTINA for Panama in two bombers after attending independence anniversary observance. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CHILE REJECTS CLAIM for \$631,000, asked for occupation until June 30 of five Danish ships requisitioned in Chilean ports. New York representative of owners of vessels had submitted claim. Chilean Ministry of National Defense states ships have not been exploited and no agreement has been entered into for payment, although compensation may later be arranged with owners. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. MILITARY MISSION TO COSTA RICA arranged by two governments. Mission will stay four years. This is twelfth such agreement between U. S. and Latin American republics. (N. Y. Times)

PANAMA WOULD REGULATE UTILITIES under bill prepared for presentation to National Assembly by Panama Government. Bill provides broad regulation of electric power industry. (Hemisphere)

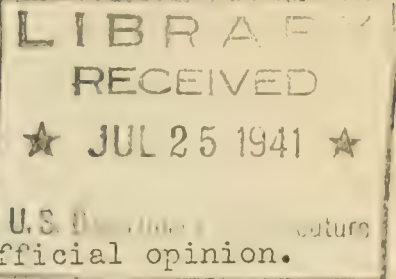
PERUVIAN CHILDREN'S MOVIE TASTES learned on questionnaire filled out by 120 Lima school pupils between 11 and 16. Fifty went to movies once a week, 32 twice, 21 three times and 14 more than three times. Cowboy and gangster films preferred. In poll of radio tastes, European war news broadcasts led adventure serials and light music in popularity. (Hemisphere)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 302

July 18, 1941

U. S. BLACKLISTS 1,800 FIRMS IN LATIN AMERICA through proclamation by President Roosevelt of firms believed acting in interests of Germany and Italy. Proclamation virtually forbids U. S. export trade with these firms, freezing their assets in this country in same manner German and Italian funds were frozen in order of June 14. In attempt to insure continuance of normal inter-American trade, Treasury issues general license permitting continued trade with persons in Latin America who may be nationals of nations named in June 14 freezing order but who do not appear on official blacklist. Proclamation specifically forbids exports to firms of specified defense materials and subjects every Latin American export and import to licensing. Blacklist viewed as having three purposes: plugging leak of war weapons to Germany; increasing effectiveness of British blacklist; and exposure of firms that may have engaged in subversive activities. (George Bookman in Washington Post) Reaction of New York exporters reported mixed, all agreeing that proclamation clarified export situation but some fearing unfavorable reaction in Latin America. Point out that list includes 1,800 names while Britain blacklist for entire world scarcely includes more. (N. Y. Times)

DRUG EXPORTERS WARNED by Commerce Department of importance of knowing destinations and ultimate uses of drug exports to Latin America. Government said to be considered priorities in this field. (N. Y. Times)

FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN MACHINE TOOLS arrive in Cleveland, Ohio, from Argentina. Tools ordered from firms in Buenos Aires and São Paulo, Brazil, include shapers, drill presses, punch presses, die filing machines and hand screw machines. (N. Y. Times)

TOTAL COMBINED IN CARIBBEAN given to Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, new commander of Caribbean defense area air units. On Sept. 10, Gen. Andrews will become head of all U. S. forces in Caribbean from infantry to coast artillery and aircraft. Move seen as U. S. adoption of German military practice of giving total command in an area to man of the most important arm in that area. (Leonard Engel in PM)

FRANCO LAUDS ARGENTINA for supplying 2,000,000 tons of grain to Spain during two years when Spain was "without ships, without foreign exchange and without credit." Spanish Generalissimo accuses U. S., in contrast, of "always trying to force us to obey the will of other countries. . . when they (the U.S.) offered us economic help." Says: "The countries of America. . . cannot be separated from this crusade against Communism." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. FINANCING AIR BASES IN BRAZIL, Gen. George C. Marshall says in testimony before Senate Military Affairs Committee. "Pan American Airways has been improving facilities so we can move with expedition," U. S. Army Chief of Staff says. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

ECUADOR REPORTS INCIDENT on Peruvian front, with Peruvian troops attempting to cross river and being turned back by Ecuadorian forces. (N. Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 303

July 19, 1941

MIXED REACTION TO BLACKLIST in Latin America. Some reports: Argentina, German Chamber of Commerce officials said action would temporarily throw 100,000 persons out of work; Brazil, list accepted favorably by Brazilians, with ill humor by Germans and with wrath by two American citizens listed; Chile, Government may ask Washington for concessions to make effect of list less severe; Mexico, action regarded as sensational news; Peru, manager of Lima Chamber of Commerce says list "cannot apply to this country, because Peru is neutral." Nazi press in Berlin attacks blacklist and reported plan for economic union of Caribbean Islands as "Roosevelt's hemisphere imperialism." State Department indicates list will be extended to all countries with which U. S. trades outside British Empire. (N. Y. Times) U. S. exporters reported generally satisfied. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON BLACKLIST: "A positive step to counteract Axis influence in Latin America." (N. Y. Herald Tribune) "We are entitled to ask for the cooperation of Latin America in this unprecedented move." (Washington Post)

NEW SHIPS SAILS for Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Santa Elisa is third new ship specially built for Grace Lines' Latin American service. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. PURCHASES FROM LATIN AMERICA in 1941 to be \$1,020,000,000 or double normal volume, Department of Commerce estimates. Says our imports will exceed exports to Latin America by \$250,000,000. Comments: "Europe's participation in Latin America trade has practically disappeared, without any catastrophes. . . being visible." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. PROTOCOL CHIEF SAILS for South America. George T. Summerlin, chief of protocol of State Department, calls it "little inspection trip." Same ship carries Capt. Alberto Taborga, Bolivian air commandant, recovered from injuries suffered in air accident in Washington May 8. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

LATIN ATTACHES TO VISIT WEST POINT July 24 for two days. Group will include attaches in Washington and all visiting officers. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CUBAN CABINET RESIGNATION interpreted as indication Cuban Congress has gained supremacy in disagreement with President Batista that dates to President's discharge of several thousand federal employees last June. (PM)

ECUADOR AGREES ON MEDIATION of Peru border dispute, listing eight points to be studied by mediators. Quito reports Peru is strengthening forces along border. (N. Y. Herald Tribune and Washington Post)

U. S. TO BUY LEAD from Mexico and Canada. Plans for purchase of 225,000 short tons during rest of 1941 announced by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. Says domestic lead production is only about 60 percent of needs. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)





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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 304

July 21, 1941.

FURTHER REACTIONS TO U. S. BLACKLIST reported from Buenos Aires. Argentine Chamber of Commerce president calls move "perfectly logical." Chile serves notice it does not approve principle. Cuban President Batista appoints commission to determine how Cuba can cooperate most effectively. Mexican labor leader proposes nationalization of blacklisted firms to prevent their business going to U. S. concerns. Rome foresees "breaks" between U. S. and Latin American countries. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. BASE ON BULGE OF BRAZIL termed "essential" and seen as logical step in hemisphere defense following occupation of Iceland. Writer says Pernambuco combines advantages of strategical position with fairly good port facilities, which include 3,000 feet of deep water quayage. (Hanson Baldwin in N. Y. Times)

JAPAN BUYING SOUTH AMERICAN WAR MATERIALS, using U. S. dollars, says correspondent from Buenos Aires. Reports Japan bidding 30 to 40 percent above U. S. buyers, buying tungsten, glycerine, rubber, mercury and many other products U. S. needs, then shipping them in Japanese ships through Panama Canal. Reports Japan is cutting purchases in U. S. and using gold credits that would normally be spent here to buy in South America, since Latins will trade only for dollars. Proposes freezing of Japanese credits and clause in U. S. trade agreements to prevent shipment of defense material outside Hemisphere without license. (Ray Josephs in PM) JAPANESE SHIPS DENIED USE OF PANAMA CANAL, 10 or more will sail home by way of Cape Horn. Canal authorities refused passage because of "repairs" to Canal, but U. S. vessels permitted passage, leading to belief works are underway which authorities do not wish Japanese to see. (Washington Post)

RESEARCH PROJECTS ON LATIN AMERICA announced by Commerce Department, material to be made available to Rockefeller Committee. Five projects deal with various phases of Latin American foreign trade. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO BROADCAST FOR AMERICAN COFFEE, sponsored by Pan American Coffee Bureau, representing growers in seven South American countries. Weekly 15-minute commentary on current events to begin in September. (N. Y. Times)

SHIP OFFICIAL SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA to study trade and travel conditions. A. V. Moore, president of Moore-McCormack Lines, predicts additional tonnage for American-flag lines operating between the Americas. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

ARGENTINA PREPARING FOR LIVESTOCK EXHIBITION, greatest event of its year, opening in Buenos Aires August 16. (Washington Post)

BOLIVIA FOILS PUTSCH, orders German Minister to leave country within two days, suspends four newspapers and arrests former Finance Minister Victor Paz Estenssoro, who resigned from cabinet June 20. Police say subversive movement centered in Cochabamba, which has large German colony. German Minister Ernst Wendler reported asking government to produce documents linking him to plot. Two of suspended newspapers on U. S. blacklist. (Washington Post) Action causes "sensation" in Chile. (N. Y. Times)

(Over)

SETTLEMENT OF BRAZILIAN TAX DISPUTE between government and Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co. expected. Long-standing dispute concerns liability of firm's local subsidiaries to Brazilian income tax. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CHILEAN TO CENTRAL AMERICA on special diplomatic mission. Carlos Davila was formerly Chilean Ambassador to Washington. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CHILE SUSPECTS PLOT by Nazis following discovery of documents containing maps of strategic Chilean points, newspaper La Critica reports. (Washington Post)

COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE OBSERVED in New York City with exercises at statue of Simón Bolívar. (N. Y. Times)

LOANS TO COLOMBIA being arranged by Colombian Ambassador Turbay and Export-Import Bank. Loans would be \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for Colombian stabilization and \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 for revitalization of industry, agriculture and public works. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ASSAILS NAZIS in Independence Day address at joint session of Congress. President Santos says if Nazi doctrines are imposed "we might become important wheels of a monstrous machine, but would no longer be free men nor a free nation." (N. Y. Tribune)

COLOMBIA REDUCING IMPORTS, says newspaper Espectador, estimating that country is now importing annually \$7,000,000 worth of products that could be obtained at home. (N. Y. Times)

POWER EXPORTS UP TO MEXICO and Canada, Federal Power Commission reports. Exports to Mexico in 1940 increased 3 billion kilowatt-hours over 1939. (N. Y. Times)

MEXICO DENIES LEAD TO JAPAN under agreement with U. S. to sell war materials only in Western Hemisphere. Japanese steamship forced to leave on dock at Manzanillo 300 tons of lead which port authorities refuse to allow her to load. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS GUARD PERUVIAN FRONTIER, says correspondent after visit to front. Reports population of Tumbes, border city of 8,000 doubled by presence of troops. (Benjamin Welles in N. Y. Times)

URUGUAY SUSPENDS NEWSPAPER Libertad, allegedly pro-Nazi, for 10 days for article attacking Congress. (Washington Post)

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NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 305

July 22, 1941.

ECUADOR-PERU DISPUTE GRAVE, threatening peace of all Latin America, says Glen Levin Swiggert. Indemnity purchase, like that which settled Brazil-Bolivia dispute over Acre territory, suggested as permanent solution, with U. S. buying Galápagos Islands from Ecuador to furnish money for Ecuador-Peru transaction. (Washington Post)

BATTLE OF SOUTH ATLANTIC will determine future of South America, says Walter Lippmann. Says Bolivian conspiracy was premature explosion, due either to incompetence of conspirators or good police work by Bolivians. From Hitler's point of view, he says, present is "time to organize rebel conspiracies on this side of the ocean and to develop the French, Spanish and Portuguese base of operations on the other side." Says Nazis have shown they fear democracies understand German plans and may thwart it by taking a commanding position in the South Atlantic. (Washington Post)

FRANCO WORKING AGAINST U. S. IN LATIN AMERICA, says Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. Cites recent speech by Spanish Generalissimo, says U. S. should send Spain no more food. (Washington Post)

U. S. TROOPS REACH BRITISH GUIANA to garrison two South American bases leased from Britain. Called first peacetime bases garrisoned by U. S. on another continent. (N. Y. Times)

PANAMA CANAL CLOSED TO ALL SHIPPING as result of "urgent repairs," not merely to Japanese, Acting Secretary of State Welles says. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. BACKS BOLIVIA if her ousting of German Minister Ernst Wendler results in international incident. German government gives Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires Alfredo Flores 72 hours to leave Berlin. Bolivia arrests three military officers in plot. La Paz newspaper says plotters had cached arms and ammunition and used three secret radio transmitters. (N. Y. Times and Washington Post)

BRAZIL TO SAVE GASOLINE by curtailing bus service except during rush hours. (N. Y. Times)

FIRST CANADIAN MINISTER TO BRAZIL will be Jean Dossy, former Canadian Minister to Belgium and the Netherlands. (N. Y. Times)

GERMAN AIR AGENT LEAVES COLOMBIA because of restrictions by U. S. and Colombian governments. Commerce Department announces receipt of word Paul von Bauer, Nazi air expansion "gauleiter" who organized SCADTA Airline in Colombia, has left for Chile. Points out this removes him from close proximity to Panama Canal Zone. (N. Y. Times)

COLOMBIAN BOND EXCHANGE ACCEPTANCE SATISFACTORY, says Dr. Gabriel Turbay, Colombian Ambassador to U. S. Since June 30, holders of \$7,000,000 in Republic of Colombia 6 percent bonds due Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, 1961, have exchanged them for new 3 percent external dollar bonds, due Oct. 1, 1970. (N. Y. Times)

(over)

COLOMBIAN WITNESS IN D. C. TRIAL SLAIN on eve of plane departure from Colombia. Arturo Regueros Peralta, Colombian Congressman, had agreed to come to Washington to testify against German news agency, Transocean, now on trial for failing to register as propaganda agency. Had arranged to take plane July 4, but was shot and killed July 3 near office of his newspaper, El Comunero, in city of Bucaramanga. Report pro-Nazi press called his death "suicide." Report another Colombian publisher scheduled to testify cancelled his trip after murder. Department of Justice refuses official comment on killing. (Dillard Stokes in Washington Post)

COSTA RICAN NAZIS LISTED by Communist weekly Trabajo of San José, which gives membership of German Club, alleged propaganda center. List includes many Costa Ricans and one North American. (N. Y. Times)

LOAN FOR ECUADORIAN DEVELOPMENT announced by Federal Loan Administrator Jones. Loan of \$500,000 was made to Pacific Development Co., Inc., for commercial development of Albemarle Island, one of Galápagos group off Ecuador. Cattle, mining and fishing industries planned. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

JAPAN BUYING PERUVIAN COTTON, report showing 72 percent of Peru's cotton this season went to Japan. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. MOUNTAINEER TO CLIMB PERUVIAN PEAK. Andrew Kauffman, Harvard University student of Bangor, Me., leaves for Lima to join party climbing Mount Huagoruncho, 19,000-foot peak that has never been scaled. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 306

July 23, 1941

COMMITTEE TO AID LATIN AMERICAN TRADE being considered to prevent crippling of power plants, railroads and industries. Committee, closely related to State Department's Export Control, would expedite export of goods that can be spared in U. S. and are "absolutely essential" in Latin America. Coal and prefabricated materials reported needed to keep Latin American factories running. Committee will also seek ships for transport. (N. Y. Times)

BLACKLIST SIMPLIFIES LATIN AMERICAN TRADING, says Wilbert Ward, New York banker, in talk to Export Managers Club of New York, Inc. Exporters, however, report uncertainty on two points: What to do with relation to money held for account of European nationals in business in South America and whether or not licenses are needed in sending goods to representatives in Latin America whose principal customers are on blacklist. (N. Y. Times)

PRESIDENT HINTS FURTHER MOVES to drive Axis influence from South America. Asked at press conference if blacklist will stop Nazi aggression in Latin America, President Roosevelt reports he would not go so far as to say that. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. OIL FOR LATIN AMERICA to be furnished on "share and share alike" basis in working out transportation problem, says Defense Oil Coordinator Ickes. (Washington Times-Herald)

ARGENTINE MIZE AS URUGUAYAN FUEL suggested by Argentine State Telephones and Power Plants department. Suggests burning of corn in Uruguayan power plants to relieve fuel shortage, since Buenos Aires plant is now burning corn with good results. (Buenos Aires Herald)

50 ARRESTED IN BUENOS AIRES as result of fight during meeting sponsored by Afirmación Argentina, pro-neutrality organization. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

GERMAN MINISTER TO BOLIVIA LEAVES, en route to Germany, after protest against expulsion that grew out of attempted putsch. Proposed sendoff by Germany colony cancelled when anti-Nazi group threatens counter demonstration. Bolivia quells revolt of 4,000 Indians in Cochabamba region. Berlin press cites Bolivian incident as further proof Roosevelt is "striving to make South America subservient by economic pressure and political threats." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CHILEAN SHIPS REPLACE DANES as five Danish ships requisitioned by Chilean government. Ships prepared for voyages to U. S. with nitrate, to return with general merchandise for Chile. (N. Y. Times)

'MURDER' OF COLOMBIAN EDITOR denied by Colombian Legation, which says Arturo Reguera Parada committed suicide before several witnesses. Editor was to have testified for government at trial of German Transocean news service. Washington story said he was slain on eve of departure for U. S. (Washington Times-Herald)

(over)

CUBA RESTRICTS JAPANESE fishermen from sailing in Cuban coastal waters to halt alleged "suspicious" activities, says Havana reports. (N. Y. Times)

CATHOLIC YOUTH CONGRESS convenes in Bogotá, Colombia. Delegates from 11 Latin American republics, Puerto Rico and Spain attend congress of Ibero-American Catholic Youth. (N. Y. Times)

NEW U. S. MINISTER TO NICARAGUA, Pierre de L. Boal, arrives in Managua from Mexico. (N. Y. Times)

NORTH PERU QUIET, awaiting outcome of mediation talks in Washington. Observer reports much less excitement about border incident in Peru than in Ecuador and practically no military action on either side. Says tension in Lima is minor but made dangerous by Nazi interpretation of U. S. offer as pressure on Peru and move in favor of Ecuador. First wave of anti-Americanism in Lima reported dying down. Predicts pact soon to halt fighting in Tumbes district, only area where extensive military preparations have been made. (Benjamin Welles in N. Y. Times)

URUGUAY EDITOR SUSPENDED for attacks on democracy and Uruguayan government. Deputy Alejandro Kayel, director of pro-Nazi paper Libertad suspended by special commission of Chamber of Deputies. (N. Y. Times)

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NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 307

July 24, 1941

U. S. BROADCASTING TO LATIN AMERICA "lacks punch" in comparison with German broadcasts, says writer after survey of programs. Reports U. S. stations are "painstakingly objective" in presenting news without "propaganda flavor," while Germans select items aimed at creating impression "U. S. is a nation divided." Suggests government short wave propaganda may be the answer for war-time broadcasting. (John A. Sullivan, Jr., in PM)

NEW FRIENDLINESS IN PAN AMERICAN MILITARY TALKS seen by observer following military conference at Argentine independence observance. Reports "sizeable thawing out of Argentina's hitherto frigid attitude toward any noticeable cooperation with other American Republics on the question of defense preparation." (Ray Josephs in PM)

TIME BOMB ON JAPANESE SHIP reason for barring Canal to Japanese vessels, reports "well-informed Administration source." White House, War, State and Navy Departments refuse comment. (George Bookman in Washington Post)

LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATORS, visiting U. S., are entertained at luncheon by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union. (Washington Post)

THREATENED NAZI UPRISINGS in Brazil, Bolivia, and Colombia reported mentioned by Chief of Staff Marshall in secret executive session of House Military Affairs Committee. (Jack Beall in N. Y. Herald Tribune)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS of \$10,000,000 to Chile and \$6,000,000 to Colombia for purchases here and for public works announced by Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. (PM)

RENEWED ECUADOR-PERU FIGHTING reported from both capitals. Each side blames other for opening firing along Zarumilla River. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

FIFTH COLUMN MAPS OF ARGENTINA seized by Buenos Aires police in raids on alleged Nazi headquarters and office of German labor front. Maps showed Argentine oil fields. Fifteen persons arrested. (Washington Post)

BOLIVIA RELEASES PLOT LETTER from Bolivian Military Attache in Berlin to ousted German Minister to Bolivia, suggesting middle of July as date for coup "to save Bolivia, and later South America, from North American influence." Government arrests Hernando Siles, correspondent of Transocean news agency and son of Bolivian Ambassador to Chile. Second revolt plot, unrelated to first, reported thwarted by arrest of all plotters. (N. Y. Herald Tribune and Washington Post)

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE IN CHILE criticized following investigation committee's report. Financial deficits, infiltration of politics and unwise investment of funds in industries reported. (Christian Science Monitor)

(over)

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST - 2

FEWER RAW MATERIAL SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN from South America owing to competition of North American buyers reported by Japanese merchants in Santiago, Chile. Small transactions continue, but large purchases reported impossible. (Christian Science Monitor)

NICARAGUAN GENERAL REPORTED HELD by U. S. immigration officials in Laredo, Texas, after deportation by Mexico. Officials say General Roberto Hurtado, excluded from U. S. as alien, has appealed case to Washington. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

TRANSOCEAN REPORTED U. S. INTERFERENCE IN URUGUAY, according to evidence in Washington trial of German news service as propaganda agency. Memorandum presented in court shows German Minister to Uruguay wished dispatches sent to South America to indicate U. S. intervention had caused hostility and resentment in Uruguay. (Washington Post)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 308

July 25, 1941

"YANKEE INTERVENTION" IN LATIN AMERICAN domestic affairs indicated in dispatches from New York to South America, according to testimony given by Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artucio of Montevideo, Uruguay, at trial of Transocean new agency. Dr. Artucio, who uncovered Nazi plot in Uruguay, leading to arrest of some 80 Nazi leaders in 1940, says Transocean tried to mold public opinion in Uruguay to put American intervention in bad light. Says Walter Von Simon, head of Transocean Service in South America, was ejected from Peru last April and is now thought to be in either Argentina or Brazil. (N. Y. Times)

JAPANESE TROOPS IN PERU, Ecuadorian government declares in official bulletin. Says officer saw at least 3,000 Japanese soldiers on Peruvian front lines during border warfare between Peru and Ecuador. Dispatches received from front indicate that Peruvian action has been intensified. Official of Peruvian Foreign Office calls Ecuadorian assertion "laughable, ridiculous and contemptible." Argentina, Brazil and U. S. issue "a supreme call to both Peru and Ecuador to lay down arms in interests of Pan American solidarity and peace." (N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald Tribune)

25 LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATORS, en route home from 8th annual New Education Fellowship meeting in Ann Arbor, Mich., visit Teachers College of Columbia University to observe exhibit on teaching U. S. children about their South American neighbors. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

LATIN AMERICAN OFFICERS VISIT WEST POINT. Group of 21 military and air attaches of 7 Latin American countries stationed in Washington arrive at U. S. Military Academy for 2-day visit and tour of reservation. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

NAZI ENCIRCLEMENT OF U. S. IN SOUTH AMERICA most insistent query to President Roosevelt, who confines answers to general statements. Says official answer to such inquiries could not be given without making public facts useful to enemy. (Arthur Krock, N. Y. Times)

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT given at anniversary memorial exercises in New York for Simon Bolivar, Venezuelan statesman and liberator. Importance of General Bolivar's contributions to inter-American solidarity stressed in message. (N. Y. Times)

U. S. IN FIRST PLACE IN ARGENTINE EXPORTS for first 6 months of 1941. U. S. also stands first as supplier of Argentine imports, with Great Britain in second place. (N. Y. Times)

DUEL CHALLENGE OVER U. S. POLICY. Deputy Daniel Videla, conservative, challenges Deputy Enir Mercader, radical, as result of debate in Argentine Chamber of Deputies on subject of U. S. government blacklist of pro-Nazi firms in South America. Videla is opposed to blacklist. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

(over)

CUBA JAILS FOUR NAZIS as fifth columnists on charge of engaging in activities "against security of Cuban State." Two included in arrest are on U. S. blacklist of firms in Cuba. (N. Y. Times)

BOMB REPORTED ON MEXICAN SHIP. Mexican authorities investigating charges that saboteurs tried to blow up freighter, Puebla, formerly German ship Orinoco, at Tampico, according to newspaper, Universal. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BROADCAST TO MEXICO TODAY, announced by World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston, first of series of good-neighbor programs. Rafael de la Colina, Mexican Consul General in New York, to be principal speaker on 45-minute program. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

PUERTO RICAN GIRL SCOUTS, Amy Denton and Alba Aponte, arrive in New York to attend International Girl Scouts' Encampment to be held in Springfield, Mass., August 11-25. They were accompanied by Elisa Colberg, insular director of Puerto Rican Girl Scouts, who will be official interpreter at encampment. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

GUY SWOPE RESIGNS POST as Governor of Puerto Rico to become director of division of Territories and Island Possessions of Department of the Interior, Secretary Ickes announces. Board of Trustees of University of Puerto Rico elects Rexford Guy Tugwell as chancellor. (N. Y. Times)

BLACKLIST BRINGS PETITGRAIN OIL ADVANCE. First repercussion felt by American importers since publication of blacklist revealed when buyers of petitgrain oil, essential oil used in manufacture of perfumes, reported a price advance of 20-percent. Increase due to favorable position in which blacklist places two of the four suppliers in Paraguay, only country in which the oil is produced. Only other exporters are on blacklist, thus removing competition. (N. Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 309

JUL 3 July 26, 1941.

TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY FINED \$1,000 by D. C. court for failure to sign as propaganda unit. Special Assistant Attorney Gen. George A. McNulty says that "Transocean's real mission to U. S. is to gather harmful propaganda against U. S. to send to Berlin and South America to stir up ill will." (Washington Post)

PERU ACCEPTS ARGENTINA'S PEACE PROPOSAL to facilitate truce in Peruvian-Ecuadorian hostilities. Acceptance from Ecuador previously received. Japanese Minister Sakomoto sends note to Minister from Ecuador, Carlos Larrea, emphatically rejecting Ecuador's charge that Japanese soldiers are mixed with Peruvian troops. (Washington Post)

TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY revealed in resolute attitude of Bolivia in combatting first open totalitarian revolt in the Americas. Action of Bolivian Government in recent emergency shows spinal fortitude and energy which has pleasantly surprised its South American neighbors. (Carlos G. Nagel, Washington Post)

ARGENTINA MAY CUT OFF ALIEN PROPAGANDA flow at proposal of Ministry of Interior. Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities are studying evidence seized in raids on German organizations in Buenos Aires which revealed existence of Nazi espionage ring and suspicious movement of funds through German "beneficial and cultural organizations." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BOLIVIAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN deprived of military rank for treason. Bolivian government publishes letter Maj. Elias Belmonte wrote to German Minister in La Paz, recommending a "coup d'etat" in mid-July. (PM)

BRAZILIAN PAPER SUSPENDED. Brazilian National Press Council suspends allegedly pro-Fascist Sao Paulo Italian-language newspaper, "Corriere degli Italiani" on charges of publishing offensive articles and caricatures insulting to heads of foreign states. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

AIR BASE FOR BRAZIL ordered by President Vargas. Base, to be constructed at Pernambuco, easternmost out-jutting of South American continent, will be a powerful weapon to defend Western Hemisphere if kept in hands of friendly power. (PM)

3,000 RIOT IN CANAL ZONE in new flare-up of racial antagonism and local resentment against imported labor on special defense projects in Gatun area. Possibility of sabotage denied by police, who blame rioting entirely on enmity between laborers brought into Canal Zone from Trinidad, Jamaica and other West Indian Islands and natives of Panama and other Latin American workers. (Washington Post)

TOTALITARIAN ACTIVITY NEAR PANAMA CANAL. Police officials report discovery of totalitarian activities threatening life of President Calderon Guardia in San Jose, Costa Rica, 300 miles from Panama Canal Zone. Totalitarian elements said to be attempting to block administrative policies of Costa Rican government because of its adherence to Pres. Roosevelt's foreign policy. (Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO EXPELS NICARAGUAN NAZI for urging German Minister in Mexico to provide planes for revolution in Nicaragua. Gen. Roberto Hurtado, member of Nicaragua's Nazi party, turned over to U. S. authorities. Unconfirmed rumors say Messerschmitt fighters arrived recently in Caribbean area, stored on out-of-way islands. (Washington Post)

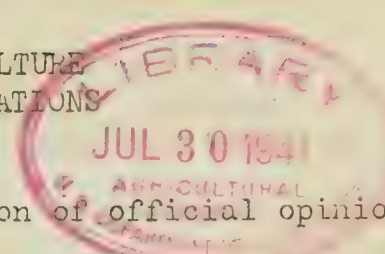
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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 310

July 28, 1941

U. S. STRENGTHENS CARIBBEAN DEFENSE from Bermuda to British Guiana. Navy spending more than 100 million dollars in area, building docks, dredging harbors and constructing barracks. Only break in American chain is French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. Bases in Caribbean add to defense of Panama Canal and make it easier for U. S. go to rescue of any South American country that should be attacked by enemy. (Washington Post)

TWO COUNTRIES DENY COFFEE AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS charged by National Coffee Association. Brazil and Colombia present memoranda to Inter-American Coffee Board defending actions under Inter-American Coffee Agreement. Brazil points out that agreement was signed late in 1940-41 coffee shipping year, that statistics on earlier shipments were difficult to obtain and that any unintentional excess shipments in first year can be deducted from next year's quota. Colombia says its over-quota shipments of first year may be attributed to "unforeseen circumstance" of shipment from Venezuela of Colombian coffee which had been stored in former country for aging. (N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

U. S. SAILORS MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS in South American sports contests. Practical application of "Good Neighbor Policy" in sports contests between crews of liners from U. S. and South American athletic clubs being put into effect, according to Commander Robert C. Lee of Moore-McCormack Lines. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

WAR FORCES U. S. EXPLOITATION OF NEW DRUG SOURCES. Because of South America's favorable climate, cheap labor and desire for stimulation of friendly trade relations between the Americas, both U. S. government and domestic drug traders encourage promising development of crude drugs in Latin America as present war removes Europe and Far East as principal sources. (Raymond L. Hoadley, N. Y. Herald Tribune)

HOUSE GROUPS TO TOUR LATIN AMERICA. To secure first-hand knowledge of American countries to enable a better understanding of needs of common defense and importance of collaboration by U. S. government and governments of other American Republics, a House Appropriation Sub-Committee will leave August 11 for 2-month tour of Latin American countries. (Washington Post)

PLAN TO EASE CARIBBEAN OIL SHORTAGE proposed by Secretary of Interior Ickes. Mr. Ickes, also petroleum coordinator, proposes American companies engaged in petroleum trade discontinue all movements by tankers from any point in continental U. S. to all islands in Caribbean area except Cuba -- these islands to be supplied from Aruba and Curacao, refining points on islands off coast of Venezuela. Coordinator Ickes says companies indicate they will rearrange tankers accordingly. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. - CHILE TRADE THREATENED by ship shortage. Unless more ships added to trade routes, both U. S. defense industries and Chileans importers may be compelled to restrict activities. Large quantities of ore lying on wharves awaiting shipment to U. S. U. S. Maritime Commission acts to relieve shortage by chartering 4 Danish flag freighters, recently seized by U. S. government, to Grace Line. One U. S. flag freighter added to New York-west coast of South America service and another to be added within next two weeks. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

(over)

RIO DE JANEIRO HOST TO POSTAL UNION CONGRESS September 1. John E. Lamiel, director of International Postal Service and assistant, George R. Hartment, to sail for Rio de Janeiro to represent U. S. at annual Congress of Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Convention to discuss methods of regulation and improvement of all means of postal communication among member countries of Postal Union. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BRAZIL TAKES LEAD by creation of separate Air Ministry, first in Western Hemisphere, to coordinate all army, navy and civil flying and to build strong independent air forces. Jose Garcia de Souza, representative of Aero Club of Brazil and close friend of President Vargas, says two factories in Brazil are turning out aircraft, in addition to importing American aircraft. Regarding conflicting reports about exact attitude of Brazil in international crisis, he says: "Americans don't have to worry about Brazil's friendship . . . Brazil is a democracy and believes in good neighbor policy." President Vargas authorizes Panair do Brasil, subsidiary of Pan American Airways, to build and improve airfields at 8 cities on Brazilian coast, from point north of Amazon River, southward past "bulge" of Brazil to Sao Salvador. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CENSORSHIP RULES TIGHTENED in Brazil, as Government prohibits temporarily reception of news for publication from abroad, outside of Rio de Janeiro. Newspapers outside Rio de Janeiro receiving news by wireless or other means from New York or Buenos Aires now have to wait until it is relayed through Brazilian capital. Step said to be taken to permit more centralized censorship by government. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

HEARINGS FOR NEW CUBAN TRADE PACT to begin Sept. 8. State Department issues notice of intention to negotiate trade agreement with Cuba, supplementing 1934 pact. U. S. to consider concession to Cuba for sugar, cane juice syrups, mineral substances, molasses, tobacco products, frozen fresh or killed beef and veal and grapefruit. Committee for reciprocity information announces submission of information for public hearings on proposed changes in existing agreement should be submitted before August 23. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

JAPANESE FREIGHTER OVERDUE AT PANAMA CANAL. Akagi Maru, carrying 1,500 tons of cement, more than 24 hours overdue at Panama Canal from Corinto, Nicaragua. Agents say they assume ship is evading U. S. harbors. (Washington Post)

PANAMA CABINET AUTHORIZES EMBARGO on re-export of materials vital to war industries and introduction of licensing system on local raw material exports, upon recommendation of President of Panama. Present emergency and defense measures obligate certain American countries to adopt regime of licensing or permit in order to guarantee that products will not be re-exported to non-American countries. (Christian Science Monitor)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 311

July 29, 1941

ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST JAPAN to be made more effective by request of U. S. for parallel action of Latin American countries to cut Japanese trade, says "informed sources." Understood that U. S. officials are developing cooperative policy with other Americas to prevent Japan from importing goods from elsewhere in Hemisphere that she is now unable to obtain from U. S. (Washington Daily News)

U. S. POLICY IN SOUTH AMERICA is to form alliances with ruling classes, while German policy is to form alliances with mass of the people, Bryce Oliver, WICA commentator on Latin America, says in radio broadcast. "These masses," he says, "are coming into their own, not only in Bolivia but in other countries." Successes won by Nazi strategists and fifth columnists in Latin nations direct result of hardships imposed upon people by government actions designed to aid Pan American solidarity program. (PM)

U. S. DEAL TO BUY MEXICO'S OIL for next 18 months predicted by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in radio broadcast. Says U. S. will sign deal with Mexico agreeing to purchase all of Mexico's oil for next 18 months and similar agreements soon to be made with Colombia and Venezuela. (PM)

GOOD WILL TRIPS "IRK" LATIN AMERICANS, John Erskine, author and lecturer, says upon completion of cultural mission in Uruguay and Argentina for U. S. State Department. Mr. Erskine says South American Republics are fed up with official good willers and more good can be done to better relations through American businessmen and publishers rather than government missions. Urges publishers in U. S. to sell inexpensive books in Latin America. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

ARGENTINA YIELDS TO NAZI PROTEST on seizure of portable radio transmitter by Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities. German protest supported by Argentine Foreign Office on ground that transmitter was traveling under diplomatic immunity. Strong protest made by Germany against Argentine action in seizing German diplomatic pouches en route to Buenos Aires from Lima, Peru. German Embassy in Argentina demands return of pouches on ground that seizure is "crass violation of international law." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

GERMAN CONSUL AT COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA, arrested and other Germans reported detained because of suspicion of subversive activities in Bolivian center of German colonization. Cochabamba declared to be center of subversive movement with which Ernst Endler, recently expelled German Minister, was connected. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

MEXICO TO FIGHT IF AMERICAS ARE ATTACKED, President Manuel Avila Camacho says in interview published in Mexico City. Says only causes which would lead to Mexico's entry into war would be "aggression against Mexico or her territorial integrity or political independence or against another nation of American continent." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

FIRST URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S. since ministry in Washington was elevated to Embassy, J. C. Blanco, arrives in New York. Tells of prosperity of Uruguay and of friendly relations and strong ties binding U. S. and Uruguay. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)





NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 312

July 30, 1941

BLACKLIST TIPPED AXIS PLAN to disturb peace of Western Hemisphere, says Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in statement announcing removal of 43 firms and individuals from list of 1,800 "blocked nationals" in Latin America. German press cites blacklist as evidence of commercial espionage of U. S. Says South America, through loss of Asiatic markets, will foot the bill for U. S.- British freezing of Japanese assets and asserts U. S. is provoking incidents like recent Bolivian plot in attempt to obtain concessions of military and naval bases in South America. (N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald Tribune)

DEVELOPMENTS UNMASK GERMAN "IMPERIALISM" in Latin America as of greater importance in Nazi scheme of things to come than most Americans had been willing to believe, says editorial. Eagerness to blame U. S. for recent Argentine and Bolivian incidents proves Germany's "discreditable intentions." (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

DIES WARMS OF GERMAN TROOPS in South America, "waiting for the psychological moment to produce a diversion to prevent our aiding Great Britain." U. S. Representative says Germany "has about one million troops in South America." (N. Y. Times)

GERMANY ACCUSES U. S. OF FORGERY of note which led to dismissal of Bolivian military attache in Berlin on charge of treason. Germany informs all Latin American governments it regards as a forgery alleged letter from Major Elias Belmonte Pabon to German Minister Ernst Wendler. Italian press takes same view. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

U. S. - BRAZILIAN EFFORTS FOR UNDERSTANDING urged by Senhora Hoeny da Silveira Rudolfer, professor at University of Sao Paulo, at luncheon for visiting Latin American educators at New York University faculty club. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

CUBAN STATE OF EMERGENCY provided in bill being drafted by government, President Batista announces. Bill will also include penalties for fifth column activities. President makes statement after seeing vast quantity of Nazi propaganda material seized in home of Fernando Ernesto Bluhme, a Cuban of German parentage who is under arrest. (N. Y. Times)

INCREASED RUBBER PLANTINGS IN HAITI planned, reports Thomas A. Pennell, agricultural advisor to Haitian government, in current issue of Agriculture in the Americas, U.S.D.A. publication. Increased production of bananas, cacao, oils, spices, fibers and other tropical crops planned. (N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

PANAMA TO FORBID RE-EXPORTS of goods originating in country that has export control system, such as U. S., Panama City circles report. Step would prevent export of U. S. materials to Axis powers and would be similar to U. S. agreement with Cuba. (N. Y. Times)

DEATH PENALTY IN PARAGUAY for attempt to turn country or any part of it over to foreign power decreed by President Loringo. Death penalty also prescribed for persons inducing foreign state to declare war on Paraguay, participating in armed movements intended to dismember national territory or conspiring against life of President. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

URUGUAY FORBIDS EXPORTS OF MACHINERY and all minerals, whether crude, processed or scrap. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

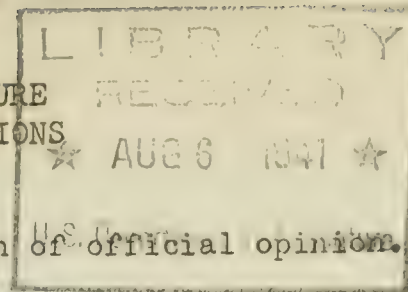
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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 313

July 31, 1941

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN LATIN AMERICA ALREADY BEGUN, says Major George Fielding Eliot. Says evidence indicates that Bolivian putsch, Peru-Ecuador conflice and German dispute with Argentina are part of "timed and planned political offensive designed to divert U. S. attention from war in North Atlantic. Suggests same type of U. S. action in occupied countries in Europe. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

METHOD OF REARMING HEMISPHERE DISPUTED in Latin America between those who favor U. S. method of making rearmament loans to individual countries and those who believe countries should apply for such loans in groups to assure wisest distribution of bases and arms. (Christian Science Monitor)

ARGENTINA PUBLISHES NAZI DOCUMENT found in short-wave radio transmitter seized from German diplomatic mail pouch. Congressional investigating committee says note indicated transmitter has been refused in Peru, then shipped to Argentina under orders outlined at recent meeting of German diplomats in Santiago, Chile. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

BOLIVIA COOLING TOWARD U. S. because of delay in negotiations for Export-Import Bank loan, says Carlos Salamaña, Bolivian legislator touring U. S. Some believe reluctance to complete loan is based on fact money would be used to develop Bolivian oil fields, to which Standard Oil Company lost its concession in 1937 after Bolivian government charged it failed in its contractual obligation. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

OUSTED GERMAN MINISTER TO BOLIVIA to sail for Japan Friday from Santiago, Chile.

U. S. EMBASSY IN COLOMBIA SPARED with foot-high painted swastikas, along with numerous homes and other buildings in downtown Bogota. (Christian Science Monitor)

SPAIN BACKS WAR ON COMBUSTION, Costa Rican Government is informed in note from Spanish Minister to Costa Rica. Note, sanctioning participation of Spanish volunteer corps with Germany against Russia, understood to have been delivered to all American governments. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

MEXICO TO AID MEXICAN FINES "mistakenly" placed on blacklist, says Minister of National Economy. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

URUGUAYAN DEPUTY SUSPENDED for attacking government in his pro-Nazi newspaper, "Libertad." Bill drafted to close newspaper, published by Deputy Alejandro Kayel. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

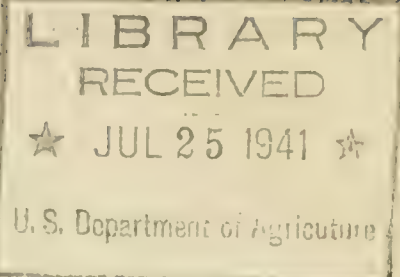
GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY SUCCESSFUL, says Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Venezuelan Ambassador to U. S., but would be more effective if U. S. increased imports from Latin America. (N. Y. Herald Tribune)

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Index to Latin American News Digest

July 1-15, 1941.

Note: In each day's digest, items of general Latin American and Pan American interest appear first. These are followed by items dealing with specific countries and their relations with the United States. Each item from July 1-15, inclusive, is here listed under as many countries, products or other subjects as it touches. The items indexed are despatches published in the press.

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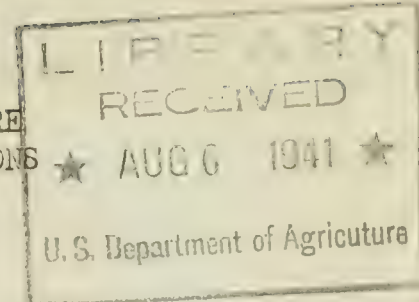
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
For Administrative Use



Index to Latin American News Digest

July 16-31, 1941

NOTE: In each day's digest, items of general Latin American and Pan American interest appear first. These are followed by items dealing with specific countries and their relations with the United States. Each item from July 16-31, inclusive, is here listed under as many countries, products or other subjects as it touches. The items indexed are despatches published in the press.

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